FBIS DAILY REPORT

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URUGUAYAN NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS ZHIVKOV

AU172029 Sofia BTA in English 1859 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] November 17 (BTA) -- The Uruguayan paper LA HORA carries a large interview with Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, who discusses the stages of development and the successes of Bulgaria after the victory of the socialist revolution and the country's contribution to the strengthening of world peace.

"Bulgaria's friendship ands cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states is a sound basis and a major factor for her successful development." [sentence as published]

The interview notes that the world business circles regard Bulgaria as a well-respected trading partner. "We are maintaining active economic links with the developing countries and are broadening our cooperation with the developed capitalist states," says the Bulgarian president.

"The main question under the current complicated and dangerous international situation is the preservation and strengthening of peace, the halting of the arms race and the elimination of the danger of a nuclear holocaust," says Mr Todor Zhivkov.

Mr Zhivkov expresses Bulgaria's full support for the Soviet peace initiatives on the elimination of all nuclear weapons by the end of the century, on the establishment of an all-encompassing system of international security and the banning of nuclear tests.

The Bulgarian party and state leader stresses the great significance of the summit between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik.

Mr Todor Zhivkov notes Bulgaria's willingness to develop cooperation with all neighboring Balkan states, to strengthen the friendship between the Balkan peoples. "Bulgaria," he says, "is the author of the initiative to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons. Romania and Bulgaria proposed the establishment of a zone free of chemical weapons on the Balkan Peninsula."

Mr Zhivkov believes that the recently signed declaration of friendship, good-neighbor relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece has been assessed positively all over the world. The fact that such a document was adopted by two countries of different political systems and belonging to different military-political alliances, once again shows the great potential of the strengthening of the atmosphere of friendship and cooperation in the Balkans," states Mr Zhivkov.

BULGARIAN -JAPANESE COOPERATION SESSION CLOSES

AU181821 Sofia BTA in English 1724 GMT 18 Nov 86

["For Expanded Bulgaro-Japanese Cooperation" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Tokyo, November 18 (BTA Correspondent) -- The signing of a protocol here today was the closing event in the 10th session of the Mixed Bulgaro-Japanese Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. Mr Rumen Serbezov, chairman of the Bulgaro-Japanese Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, and Mr Tako Nagata, [spelling as received] chairman of the Japanese-Bulgarian Committee for Economic Cooperation, rated the session as successful and productive.

The two delegations were unanimous in their positive evaluation of the promotion of bilateral trade and business contacts. An emphasis was laid on the importance of last year's visit to Japan by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as an impetus to the enhancement of relations between the two countries.

The session discussed questions concerning industrial activities, trade and consumer goods production and the forms of bilateral cooperation. It was emphasised that the structural changes under way in the economies of both countries open up broader opportunities for the promotion of mutually advantageous economic and techno-scientific cooperation.

Having assessed in positive terms the development of techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and Japan, the Mixed Committee recommended a search for new forms of its expansion, and it considered some specific ideas in this direction.

ROMANIAN-BULGARIAN YOUTH MEETING CONCLUDES

AU181015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES, November 18, 1986 -- The events within the friendly get-together of youth representatives of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria held over November 12-14, 1986, came to an end in Stara Zagora.

A bilateral seminar took place on the occasion, that approached questions related to the youth's activity in the two countries, the steady strengthening of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the young people in the two countries. The Romanian youth delegates presented extensively in their addresses the preoccupations of the young people in Romania, significant aspects of their life and work for the exemplary fulfilment of the highly responsible tasks resulting from the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the RCP, from the recommendations of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the party, regarding the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism.

The members of the Bulgarian delegation stressed in their addresses that the young generation in Bulgaria dedicated in turn their efforts to the translation into life of the tasks set by the 13th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, also referring to numerous aspects of specific activity of various categories of youth.

The schedule of events -- rich and varied -- comprised also meetings and talks with representatives of youth, student and children's organizations of Bulgaria, calls at economic, social, cultural, sports and learning units, a pictorial show presenting aspects from the life and work of the Romanian youth, shows by artistic groups of the two countries, etc. -- all of them contributing to a better acquaintance with the preoccupations of the youth in Romania and Bulgaria, the strengthening still more of the links of friendship and collaboration of the young generation in the two neighbour and friendly countries.

The friendly get-together between youth representatives of Romania and Bulgaria had a marked working character. It occasioned an extensive and fertile exchange of information, views and experiences related to the preoccupations, initiatives, achievements of the young generation's life and activity, as well as the modalities employed by the youth organizations in the two countries in view of the multilateral education and moulding of the youth, of their enhanced contribution to building the socialist society, to ensuring the two people's progress and prosperity.

Through its results, this friendly get-together accounted for another important contribution to the steady amplification of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Union of Communist Youth of Romania and the Union of Dimitrov Communist Youth, between the young people in the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [passage omitted on participants' opinions]

SOFIA REPORTS LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES

2-8 November Reports

AU082109 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts monitored from 2 through 8 November reports the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses):

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Intellectual Development Council under the Council of Ministers, attended a festive meeting on the evening of 3 November in Sofia's Ivan Vazov Theater, at which he presented the Georgi Dimitrov Order to the noted actor Georgi Georgiev-Gets to mark the latter's 60th birthday. (1830 GMT 3 November)

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a festive meeting held in the Georgi Kirkov Hall of the BCP building in Sofia to mark the Day of the Metallurgists. (1830 GMT 3 November)

Stoyan Mikaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also attended the above meeting in Sofia's Ivan Vazov Theator to present an award to Georgi Georgiev-Gets. (1830 GMT 3 November) Mikhaylov also delivered a lecture on "The Sociological Approach and Social Management" at a round-table meeting of sociologists held in the town of Sliven on 5 November. (2030 GMT 5 November)

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a plenum in Khaskovo of the okrug BCP organization, which discussed the okrug's socioeconomic development. (1000 GMT 5 November)

Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Economic Council under the Council of Ministers, attended a traditional festive meeting of Soviet specialists working in Bulgaria, held in a hall of Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture, to mark the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. (2000 GMT 6 November)

Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, together with Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, and Ilcho Dimitrov, minister of national education, attended the 50th anniversary celebrations of the Dimitur Tsenov Higher Finances and Economics Institute in the town of Svishtov, in Veliko Turnovo Okrug. Filipov made a speech, congratulating the institute on its award of the Georgi Dimitrov Order. (1000 GMT 8 November)

9-15 November Report

AU152124 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its news broadcasts from 9 through 15 November 1986 reports the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses):

Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a festive meeting in Sofia on 10 November to mark the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Sandanista National Liberation Front. (1600 GMT 10 November)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Intellectual Development Council under the Council of Ministers, took part in a festive meeting in the ancient Bulgarian capital of Preslav, Shumen Okrug, to mark the 1,100th anniversary of the arrival there of the disciples of Cyril and Methodius, the founders of the Cyrillic alphabet and of Bulgarian letters. (2030 GMT 11 November) Yordanov also attended a meeting of the leadership of the Intellectual Development Council with party and state leaders of Plovdiv Okrug and Plovdiv city, at which the okrug's and the city's intellectual development programs were discussed. (1400 GMT 13 November) Yordanov also delivered the opening address at an international meeting of "Children for Peace" held on 15 November in Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture. The meeting was also attended by Ilcho Dimitrov, minister of national education, and leaders of the children's Banner of Peace movement. (1830 GMT 15 November)

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also attended the Sofia meeting of "Children for Peace" on 15 November. (1830 GMT 15 November)

BCP DAILY EXAMINES ROLE OF JOURNALISTS

AU130500 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "New Responsibilities"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted on the development of the party's press in Bulgaria since the appearance of the first Communist daily on 1 November 1892] In the greetings message from Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the participants in the 10th Congress of the International Journalists Organization, we clearly sensed the weight of the moral responsibility of the journalist and his role in defending peace:

"Now, when the need for fresh political thinking is becoming more and more pressingly necessary, when the issues of disarmament and peace have priority over all other problems, in the face of various prejudices and remnants from the past, when, in the face of the common threat -- the threat of an annihilating thermonuclear war -- the unity of the planet is necessary, your will and your responsibility are truly exceptional."

At the end of the press conference in Reykjavik Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev did not forget to recall how important is the role of the journalists in the struggle to save peace. The truth is to be seen, heard, and sensed if we want it to win. In this complex communications world a consistent struggle is to be conducted against the nature of imformation capitalism and terrorism, for a new information order. This is an idea which attracts ever more adherents.

The breeze of the new ideas and reconstruction were felt in our sociopolitical life even before the 13th BCP Congress. However, today, after the decisions of the congress and after having Comrade Todor Zhivkov's creation "For a New Qualitative Growth of Economy" our journalism finds itself in a complex situation. The distance between the theoretical postulates and the practical implementation of the changes which have emerged, has shortened and we have found ourselves in a whirlpool of events, which we are still unable to fully grasp and analyze. Naturally. this is impossible -- the processes are developing, and this development probably conceals the vital material needed for the journalistic elaborations.

Now we often speak of the change. But what do change and new qualitative growth mean? What must we, journalists, take into consideration? There is a psychological barrier along the road of bold action, especially in the leaders and specialists. We see that the transition produces problems.

A quick change and a quick achievment of the new qualitative growth are not possible everywhere. Everywhere we need a strenuous, often risky, but necessary and bold struggle for asserting the new style in all areas of sociopolitical life. This short description of the phenomena shows how intensely, I would say even stormily, some interesting events, worthy of journalistic research, are developing. The sharp confrontation with the negative phenomena is another great test for the mass media.

The journalists of the press, television, and radio will have to live in a "dual situation" so to say. On the one hand, they will have to perfect their knowledge if they want to be competent in analyzing and in observing, which means that they must know the law of the scientific-technical revolution. On the other hand, they will have to master the possibilities of the scientific-technical revolution and directly introduce them into their daily activity. The journalist-investigator has a special significance, especially if he is able to deeply penetrate the events and boldly and consistently reveal their real essence from party positions. His role is to consolidate in our practice. Bulgarian journalism has the real example of the Soviet press, television, and radio. the example of all our colleagues from the great country. We are witnessing brilliant journalistic successes, based on publicity [glasnost]. The exceptionally favorable situation in our socialist society, which is being decisively reconstructed in the name of the great goal -- the new qualitative growth in all areas of life -- is the most essential condition of a new and successful development of our activity.

## BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH NETHERLANDS -- Sofia, November 14 (BTA) -- The signing of a protocol marked the close of a session held here by the Agriculture and Food Industry Working Group with the mixed Bulgaro-Dutch Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technological cooperation. The document determines the future areas of cooperation. the agreements are a prerequisite for a still more active exchange of agricultural produce and foods, technologies and specialists in fruit growing, crop cultivation, poultry breeding, hothouse gardening, floriculture, and in the meat and the dairy industries. The Dutch Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Bulgarian Agricultural Academy signed a protocol on techno-scientific cooperation. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1934 GMT 14 Nov 86 AU]

DELEGATION TO PAIGC CONGRESS -- A BCP delegation departed for Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde to attend the Fourth Congress of the African Independence Party of Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC]. The delegation is headed by Kiril Zlatkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION VISITS -- In accordance with the cooperation plan signed between the BCP and the Mongolian People's Revolution Party [MPRP], a working group of the MPRP Central Committee visited our country from 27 October through 2 November 1986, under the leadership of Galaangyin Zinaamyadar [name as transliterated] deputy head of the Planning-Financial Department of the MPRP Central Committee. The working group was briefed on our party's experience in international economic cooperation during its visits to Sofia and Tulbokhin Okrug. The working group was received by Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. Mangalijabyn Dash, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic in our country, was also present at the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

## ANNUAL NUCLEAR POWER PLANS TO BE FULFILLED

LD182330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpts] A press conference was held today at the presidium of the federal government about the construction of Czechoslovak nuclear power stations. Here is Miroslav Hlavac:

[Hlavac] It can be said that this year's tasks will be fulfilled. In order to produce 25 billion kwh of electricity in 1990, we must put the remaining two units in Dukovany into full operation, and also two units in Mochovce. In Mochovce attention will be concentrated on the construction of the main production unit. Work is progressing ahead of the plan there. There are problems with the water system and with the underground engineering network. The social conditions of the workers have improved, as a railway siding was completed in Skala nad Hronem, a hostel in Levice and [word indistinct] roads have been (?repaired). [passage omitted]

The tasks at our biggest nuclear power stations in Temelin are being successfully implemented. In 10 years four 1000-megawatt units will be in operation there.

### Dukovany Ahead of Schedule

LD182329 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The course of work on the third and fourth production unit of the Dukovany nuclear power station was the main point on the agenda of the construction site CPCZ committee meeting.

Despite the complications that accompany putting the third unit into operation, the workers at Dukovany are optimistic, believing that the unit will supply consumers this year with at least 200 million kwh of electricity and that the third unit will be put into trial operation before the official deadline of 31 December.

Also, everything is all right with regard to the fourth unit. A schedule is being prepared that projects the completion of the fourth unit by 31 July 1987, that is, only 7 months after the third unit. In the history of Czechoslovak power production, that is the shortest time period between putting two nuclear units into operation on one construction site. There is sufficient supply of material and manpower for construction and assembly work on the fourth unit, and by the end of the year some preparations for the implementations of this task will be ready.

The building site CPCZ committee directs its political-organizational work toward turning the initiative of the builders toward further implementation of the joint socialist pledge with regard to the work in 1987, and consequently to the successful completion of the entire nuclear power station in Dukovany.

## CONTROVERSY ON SLUSOVICE VENTURE CONTINUES

AU111303 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No. 43 on 29 Oct 86 pp 16, 17

[Editorial article: "Who Is Bound by Government Resolutions?"]

[Excerpts] In TRIBUNA No. 34 we published an article headlined "Who Is Bound by Government Resolutions?" in which we criticized the plan of the Agrokombinat Slusovice united agricultural cooperative and of the Czech Rubber and Plastics Plants economic production unit to jointly build a retreading plant with an annual capacity for 80,000 truck tires and 20,000 tractor tires. In TRIBUNA No. 41 Engineer Jiri Drexler, candidate of sciences and general director of the economic production unit, explained the motives of the two organizations for their venture, which is not in keeping with the resolution of the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic No. 18 of 21 January 1986. [passage omitted]

Today we publish a statement by Engineer Jiri Zaruba, director of the Local Production and Services Section of the Local Economy Administration of the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic, in which he takes a stand on the decision of the Slusovice farm to include the economically profitable retreading business in the broad range of its sideline activities, and thereby to upset the set division of labor within the national economy. The fact is that the enterprises of the local economy, which are administered by national committees, are charged with the recapping of tires. Engineer Jiri Zaruba writes:

"The two partners -- the Czech Rubber and Plastics Plants and the Agrokombinat Slusovice united agricultural cooperative -- have signed a contract on scientific-technical and production coperation. They have drawn up an investment plan, in which they are trying to justify their aims. The Barumprojekt firm in Gottwaldov is already fully engaged in the design work and the cooperative has started negotiations on the import of equipment from Italy. Without losing any time, the cooperative wants to build the new retreading plant. It is to be located in the former vegetable storerooms in Spytihnev near Gottwaldov. [passage omitted]

"Even though the Agrokombinat Slusovice united agricultural cooperative has no experience with such activity, which is virtually unconnected with agricultural production and the production of foodstuffs, the two partners regard the construction of the new retreading plant there as the only solution. In spite of this fact, the Czech Rubber and Plastics Plants have promised the Slusovice farm unprecedented support and close cooperation in the implementation of the entire plan. [passage omitted]

"The statement by General Director Engineer Jiri Drexler does not accurately describe the real situation. [passage omitted] In the South Moravia region, tire retreading is performed by the Obnova enterprise of the City of Brno and by the District Industrial Enterprise in Gottwaldov. However, the Brno facilities are unsuitable and, according to a government resolution, should be replaced by a new tire factory. It would surely be more expedient to resume operation in the Brno plant, which has both retreading experience and the necessary equipment, than to build a new plant in the sector of agriculture. It would be expedient if the Czech Rubber and Plastics Plants displayed the same initiative and understanding that they show for the Agrokombinat Slusovice united agricultural cooperative also for enterprises of the local economy, which, in fact, repair their own products. So far, this has not been the case. For example, despite tedious negotiations that have been going on for more than 5 years, the economic production unit does not supply the necessary amount of membranes for truck tires, so that they have to be imported from nonsocialist states.

"It is stated in the closing section of the investment plan for the new plant that its speedy implementation requires the expeditious approval and adoption of some additional measures. These include the expansion of the fuel base by almost 500,000 cubic meters of gas and the appropriation of a nonreturnable allocation of Kcs31.5 million in foreign currency for the purchase of machinery from the Italian firm Marangoni, although such equipment is being manufactured in Czechoslovakia. For the subsequent stage, the investment plan provides for additional procurement of Czechoslovak and foreign machinery worth some Kcs45 million. However, resources of that magnitude would permit enterprises of the local economy to increase their production by 200,000 tread rubbers, which is twice the capacity of the Slusovice investment."

So much for the statement of the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic. The following questions arise from the statements published by our weekly thus far:

1. National committees use profits from the tire retreading business to subsidize essential services for the public -- repairs of footwear, and the like. Is this circumstance not reason enough to support government resolution No. 18 of this January?

2. Is the plan to build a new plant not inconsistent with the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR, approved by the 17th party congress? That document unambiguously states that in capital investment preference must be given to renewal, reconstruction, and modernization projects and that full use must be made of the possibilities for growth wherever existing plants are not operating at full capacity.

3. Why should another large retreading capacity be built in South Moravia, of all places, which already recaps 120,000 truck tires more than the region needs, tires that must be delivered all over the republic?

4. Why should we import machinery that is being manufactured in the CSSR and that, moreover, for a new plant that is not provided for in the plan?

5. At whose expense would the new plant be receiving natural gas, the same natural gas for which the District Industrial Enterprise in Gottwaldov has been asking for a number of years in order to increase the production of tread rubber, but to no avail?

6. How is it possible that there are empty storerooms at Spytihnev at a time of a statewide shortage of storage facilities for agricultural produce?

7. For what purpose have these storerooms been built?

8. Will the planned construction not have a negative impact on the stabilization of the workforce in the district's rubber industry?

9. TRIBUNA No. 34 of 27 August 1986, in the article "Who Is Bound by Government Resolutions?," criticized the doings of the Czech Rubber and Plastics Plants and of the Agrokombinat Slusovice united agricultural cooperative. We have already received a response from Engineer Jiri Drexler, candidate of sciences and general director of the Czech Rubber and Plastics Plants in Gottwaldov, which we published in TRIBUNA No. 41. Why has the management of the Agrokombinat Slusovice united agricultural cooperative not responded yet to the weighty criticism?

## AFGHAN AMBASSADOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AU141346 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- At a press conference in Berlin on Friday [31 October] Abdul Wahed Baba Jan [spelling as published], ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] to the GDR, stressed that the peaceful solution of the situation that developed regarding Afghanistan is and will remain the main concern of the party and state leadership of the DRA. He stressed that his government is prepared for a political solution to all problems, and therefore takes a constructive attitude at the indirect negotiations with Pakistan in Geneva. However, he stated, the ending of the imperialist interference in the DRA'S internal affairs was a decisive precondition for an improvement of the situation.

The ambassador praised the policy of detente of the USSR and the other socialist countries. He stressed that the DRA supports the recent peace initiatives of the Soviet Union with all its strength.

He expressed thanks to the GDR for the multifaceted solidarity support. He praised the fact that numerous wounded Afghan patriots are treated in its hospitals every year. And the GDR also supported the Afghan people in all possible ways in building an efficient national economy and in training experts.

Referring to the internal political situation, Abdul Wahed Baba Jan stressed that, despite the undeclared war against his country, its sociopolitical development is making clear progress. Thus, from 1981 to 1985 industrial goods production rose by 28 percent and agricultural production by 4.9 percent, under complicated conditions.

## KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES U.S. OFFICIALS FOR TALKS

LD181829 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1718 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Nov (ADN) -- Dr Herbert Krolikowski, GDR state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, today received Michael Mobbs, deputy director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency [title as received], and Ambassador John Woodworth, member of the U.S. delegation to the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons, for a talk.

Herbert Krolikowski explained the GDR's constructive policy for strengthening international security and for improving the world political situation. The prevention of the arms race in space, the removal of nuclear weapons, and the determined reduction of conventional forces in Europe are key questions of the GDR's peace efforts. It supports the far-reaching proposals of the Soviet Union made at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik and support the realization of comprehensive and radical solutions to nuclear disarmament in accordance with the achievements made in Iceland.

The U.S. representatives spoke about the known position of the U.S. Administration concerning the meeting in Reykjavik and questions of arms limitation and disarmament. The U.S. representatives had earlier met for information talks with leading members of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

U.S. Ambassador to the GDR Francis Joseph Meehan participated in the meetings at the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

FISCHER HOLDS 'CONSTRUCTIVE' TALKS WITH HOWE

LD182054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1650 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] London, 18 Nov -- GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer and the secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sir Geoffrey Howe, met for talks in London on Tuesday.

Oskar Fischer, who arrived in London on the same day, and his interlocutor discussed in a constructive and open atmosphere questions concerning international events as well as the further development of relations between the GDR and Great Britain. The two sides stressed the usefulness of dialogue between representatives of different social systems and the political-military alliance.

Oskar Fischer emphasized that it was particularly important in view of the continuing strong confrontation in international relations to encourage the voices of reason and realism and to make them heard all over the world. On the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, the GDR is promoting everything suited to replacing the arms race and confrontation with the peaceful settlement of interests.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said that he saw a good opportunity for deepening reciprocal knowledge of the two sides' standpoint on basic international questions in the continuation of the exchange of political views between the two countries' foreign ministers. This was the preconditions for any dialogue which, by means of better predictability, must lead to greater trust as a basis for progress in solving the great tasks facing mankind.

The British foreign minister presented the position of his government on disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and stressed the importance that his government accorded to nuclear weapons with the continuing conventional arms race. he emphasized that his government supports research for the U.S. SDI program within the framework of the ABM treaty.

Oskar Fischer recalled the joint Soviet-U.S. statement that a nuclear war can not be won and must not be waged. This is the guideline for the socialist states, as had been shown by the Soviet Union's proposals at Reykjavik and the Warsaw Pact's proposals on all types of weapons.

In the view of the GDR the world can not be made safer by an endlessly growing mountain of weapons. The only way to a secure future for all was the difficult but manageable path of patient negotiations on the reduction of arms and forces. This required good will. Above all, Everyone could contribute to creating a climate in which results-oriented negotiations could take place. The GDR had developed her own initiatives in this respect. Their implementation would serve to free a strategically sensitive area in Europe of chemical and nuclear weapons.

The intensive exchange of views between the ministers was followed by a dinner given by Sir Geoffrey Howe in honor of Oskar Fischer.

In their toasts, the two ministers described their talks as useful. They reaffirmed the wish of their states for the further development of political, economic, and cultural relations for the benefit of both states and peoples.

Meets Labor Spokesman Healey

LD182059 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1926 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] London, 18 Nov -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had a meeting with the foreign affairs spokesman of the Labor Party, Denis Healey in London on Tuesday. Healey expressed the wish for a further expansion of relations between the two states.

STOPH HOLDS TALKS WITH LIBYAN TRADE OFFICIAL

LD182340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1844 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Nov -- On Tuesday GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph received the secretary for economy and trade of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Ibrahim Muhammad al-Bishari, chairman of the Libyan side of the joint commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

Willi Stoph and Ibrahim Muhammad al-Bishari praised the good level of bilateral relations, particularly the lively high-level political exchange. They spoke in favor of using the seventh meeting of the joint commission, which is currently taking place in Berlin, to give new impetus to economic cooperation for the benefit of both peoples.

There was agreement that the safeguarding of world peace and preventing the danger of a nuclear war was the most important question of our time. The chairman of the Council of Ministers emphasized that the preservation of peace was the fundamental principle of GDR foreign policy. He stressed the necessity of increasing the struggle to remove nuclear arms and reduce conventional arms. There is no reasonable alternative to the policy of dialogue aimed at these concrete results, to the global joining of all forces of reason and realism in order to establish international relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

The two sides showed their concern about the continuing dangerous situation in the Middle East. They reaffirmed that only increased collective efforts by the peoples of the Middle East could bring about lasting peace.

Willi Stoph stressed that regional conflicts can only be settled by peaceful means. On this basis the GDR supported the demand for an international Middle East conference under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Ibrahim Muhammad al-Bishari expressed support for the most recent peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. He thanked the GDR for its solidarity with the struggle of the Libyan people and the other Arab peoples against the policy of threat and blackmail of imperialist circles.

Minister for Light Industry Werner Buschmann, chairman of the GDR side in the joint commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation, took part in the talk. The acting head of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau in the GDR, Ibrahim Ramandan Hamadu [spelling as received], was present.

## HORST DOHLUS RECEIVES CPCZ STUDY DELEGATION

AU141404 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [31 October] Horst Dohlus, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received a study delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Karel Kovar, Central Committee candidate member and deputy director of the CPCZ Central Committee Political-Organizational Department.

Horst Dohlus briefed the guests on the resourceful work of the party and all working people to implement the 11th SED Congress resolutions, aimed at the well-being of the people and the securing of peace. He stressed the important achievements of the working people in socialist competition as an expression of the close relationship of trust between party and people. The party and work collectives understood well that creative work to strengthen socialism is the most efficient contribution to preserving peace.

Horst Dohlus stressed that, with increased fighting strength and firm affinity with the masses, as well as with a work style that is close to life, the leading party organs and basic organizations are meeting their responsiblity in implementing the party congress resolutions. He discussed experiences of the SED's leadership work and referred to the higher yardsticks applied in the cadre work in the qualitatively new stage of shaping the developed socialist society.

The partners in the talk expressed the conviction that in the future valuable stimuli will also emanate from the trustful cooperation between both fraternal parties to solve the new tasks adopted by the 11th SED Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The friendly meeting was attended by Heinz Mirtschin, SED Central Committee member and head of the Central Committee Party Organs Department, and by Pavel Sadovsky, CSSR ambassador the the GDR.

## GDR-CSSR JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETS

AU130502 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Oct 86 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The 28th session of the Joint GDR-CSSR Economic Committee took place in Berlin 26-28 October. The delegations were led by Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Svatopluk Potac, deputy chairman of the government and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission.

Central to the deliberations was the verification of the implementation of the program for developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and CSSR up to the year 2000 as well as of a plan of measures for implementing the program signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. The two sides stressed in concert that cooperation in science, technology, and production are developing successfully and continuously for the benefit of both partners on the basis of these long-term agreements.

In the course of the session supplements to government accords on cooperation in agricultural machinery and vehicle building up to 1990 were signed and the conclusion of agreements in the fields of microelectronics, textile machinery building, and chemical fiber materials was prepared.

Proceeding from the objectives of the comprehensive program for scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-countries up to the year 2000, further steps were agreed upon to deepen bilateral cooperation in key technologies, particularly microelectronics, comprehensive production automation, and the development of new materials and technologies and biotechnologies.

At a verification conference at the Otto Grotewohl VE8 enterprise on the implementation of agreements concerning selected fields in the chemical industry that exist between the two countries, both partners particularly appreciated the exemplary results achieved in cooperation, especially in the cooperation concerning olefin, and the direct contacts between combines and enterprises of the two countries, which have already persisted for many years. One million tons of ethylene were carried in the past almost 15 years of the existence of the pipeline between Boehlen and Litvinov. More verification consultations took place at enterprises of the machine tool building industry, of the electrical engineering and electronics industry, and of transportation.

The economic committee dealt with cooperation in electrical engineering and electronics, particularly with deepening cooperation in microelectronics and the manufacture of television tubes and electronic consumer goods. In the field of machine tool building, measures for further collaboration in the development, manufacture, and employment of industrial robots and manipulators as well as in the development and manufacture of flexible production systems were confirmed. As early as in the preparatory stage of the committee session, additional specialization and cooperation agreements were signed. They involve, among others, street cars, optical glass, formic acid, highly refined glass, structural steel, rails, and industrial goods.

The two sides noted that all the proper prerequisites exist for meeting and purposefully exceeding the volume set forth in the annual protocol for commodity exchange in 1986. The session also dealt with cooperation in the sectors of the light industry, the glass industry, transportation, the building industry, and environmental protection.

HEALTH MINISTER CONDUCTS TALKS WITH FRG

AU141410 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Nov 86 p 2

[Excerpts] Bonn (ADN) -- On Monday [3 November] Ludwit Micklinger, GDR minister of health, had official talks in Bonn with Rita Suessmuth, FRG minister of youth, family, women, and health [title as published]. Mecklinger is visiting the FRG at the invitation of the FRG minister. In their exchange of views, both ministers discussed questions of relations between the GDR and the FRG in the health sector, as well as questions of the work within WHO. [passage omitted]

In the afternoon Minister Mecklinger was received for a talk by Wolfgang Schaeuble, head of the FRG Chancellery, in the chancellor's office. Minister Mecklinger stressed the special responsibility of both German states for safeguarding peace and stressed that the health agreement concluded between GDR and the FRG has proved to be very useful for citizens in the past 12 years.

The talks were attended by Ambassador Ewald Moldt, permanent representative of the GDR in the FRG. In the evening Ambassador Moldt hosted a dinner in the GDR's permanent mission on the occasion of Minister Mecklinger's visit.

During his visit Mecklinger will visit Aachen hospital.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONSIDERS ECONOMIC PLAN

LD191020 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee is meeting in session in Budapest. At the recommendation of the Politburo the body will discuss the tasks involved in improving economic work and the guidelines submitted for next year's people's economic plan and the state budget.

KADAR, BERECZ VISIT NEPSZABADSAG OFFICES

LD172302 Budapest MTI in English 1838 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 17 (MTI) — Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party paid a visit to the office of NEPSZABADSAG, the party's central paper on Monday. He heard a briefing on work at the paper, and conversed with the staff at a friendly meeting.

Janos Kadar was accompanied by Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee, and Erno Lakatos, department head of the Central Committee.

RESULTS OF BUCHAREST CEMA SESSION REVIEWED

AU181937 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Nov 86 p 4

[Article by Zsyzsa Gal: "In A Critical Spirit"]

[Text] The spirit of the most recent 42d CEMA session was characterized by the following demands: more modern, more efficient, and above all, faster. Whichever document we read, or whichever agenda points we scrutinize, the main theme appears to be the demand for a strong and fast renewal, and this theme was felt throughout all of the working meetings.

This follows naturally from what preceded the event. It is well known that the member states themselves are trying to fulfill similar demands in the management of their domestic economies; therefore, it is natural that they also want to direct their economic cooperation toward a more modern, more efficient path, toward the path of acceleration.

The documents published at the end of the session call attention to the most recent congresses of the communist and workers' parties of the member-states, which were characterized primarily by concern for social-economic acceleration. This acceleration depends on many simultaneous factors, two in particular: on more modern methods to be used in economic management and on the use of the latest results of science and technology.

This explains why the 42d session, in addition to the analysis of the period since the last meeting, dealt the implementation of the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress up to the turn of the century and with the similarly long-term program on nuclear power stations and the development of nuclear-powered heating. These large-scale plans, just like consistent cooperation, cannot be fulfilled without coordinating mid-term national economic plans.

Since all new things mean the negation of something old, the intention to renew CEMA is accompanied by objections to, or criticism of, certain old methods. When the community strives to increase its economic integration by removing elements of formality in work, it also criticizes its previous methods of work. When it considers a realistic analysis of the situation as one of its tasks, it professes its dissatisfaction with the tone and results of previous analyses.

The documents published this week contained less formality and more specific statements than we have previously found in session speeches and communiques. For instance, one could consider the words of the Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov to be a realistic analysis. He said that we were not using all our opportunities to cooperate and increase the turnover of goods. He added that we could only be successful if cooperation were to be based on complete and mutual interests, and if it contributed to the reduction of costs and to a higher standard of technology in production.

Concerns [subhead]

There were even sharper criticisms at the conference. Some representatives of the member-states expressed their concern that the technological reconstruction of main production sectors was too slow, and that production demanded too many of their resources. Others said that there was room for improvement in coordinating joint investments and that extent of cooperation was below the highest possible level. Some opinions referred to the fact that no adequate changes were planned for the technological standard and quality of goods, or for keeping to dates of delivery.

However, not even strong criticisms can overshadow the importance of the results achieved in economic integration by the member-states both individually and together. During the 1980-85 period, the total national incomes of member-states increased by 18 percent, gross industrial production by 18 percent, and agricultural production by 11 percent. These are noteworthy facts, even if faster progress is required in applying modern methods. The turnover of goods among the member-states also increased, reaching almost 200 billion transferable rubles in 1985.

The aims of all this, now and in the future, can be judged by the points on the agenda. These aims are the two long-term programs of the economic group, namely, increasing and modernizing the energy resources, and accelerating scientific-technological progress and using its results.

As far as the energy situation of the economic group is concerned, observant Hungarian newspaper readers have a fair, though not at all encouraging, idea.

Since problems cannot be solved by mere energy-saving measures and because traditional resources are expensive and finite, it seems to be obvious to increase the use of nuclear power and to build more nuclear power stations. These efforts cannot be curbed even by the Chernobyl catastrophe, because by now it is clear to everybody that responsibility for it does not lie with the use of nuclear power in general. Therefore, when CEMA stipulated the construction of further nuclear power stations, it also made arrangements for always observing the security conditions approved by the IAEA. As far as can be determined from the documents published, it is also necessary to accelerate the implementation of the other great program of the member-states, which serves the community's scientific-technological progress.

Joint Enterprises [subhead]

Concerning short-term tasks, it is worth stressing the proposal that it not be necessary to keep the trade of goods within a certain group equalized. If this restriction were removed, it would be easier the economic group to increase economic cooperation and perhaps adjust itself easier to the changes of the world economy.

At the conference there was discussion that, in addition to bilateral agreements, enterprises and research institutes could directly, in a joint relationship, contribute to increasing the turnover of goods and extending cooperation in production. As far as our homeland is concerned, we have already created the necessary economic and legal requirements for this, and, what is more, we are willing to amed them with new conditions if necessary. Progress in this area is proved by the several bilateral agreements signed by the Soviet Union with Hungary, Bulgaria, the CSSR, and the GDR during the session. These agreements provide for the fact that enterprises of the signatory countries may directly cooperate with each other, and at the same time the agreements contain the regulations for establishing joint ventures.

Of course, all agreements and decisions made at negotiating tables provide only the possibility for cooperation, but cannot guarantee the success of integration. As to the obstacles which might occur during implementation, let us refer to the leader of our homeland's delegation, who said that the disturbances in the unified electrical energy system, the ad-hoc consumption by certain partners, had caused serious losses to the Hungarian economy which relies most heavily on imports.

These observations and critical remarks -- more than mere generalizations, but concrete issues -- imply the possibility of renewing CEMA. This is because if we want to change anything, we must first of all rid ourselves of our shortcomings. The prerequisite for this is to discover the mistakes and pinpoint them. This is why we agree with the critical spirit characterizing the 42d CEMA session.

The speedier development of CEMA will also depend on how far the economic community of socialist countries will be able to look to the world at large and increase its relations with countries following different social systems. In this respect it is noteworthy that the member-states declared the following: They intend to improve mutually advantageous trade and scientific-technological relations, based on equality, with developed capitalist countries.

CEMA and the Wide World [subhead]

It is especially noteworthy of the session that the delegations positively evaluated the steps of rapprochement to enter into official relations between CEMA and the EEC, and between the EEC and certain individual member-states. Experts from the two groups are preparing their second meeting.

While the delegations of the socialist countries were meeting in Bucharest, the CSCE follow-up conference began in Vienna. The CEMA member-states -- as we were able to read in the communique published yesterday -- expressed their hope that the Vienna conference would be a significant milestone on the path to improving European-wide cooperation and would positively influence the international atmosphere as a whole.

This reassuring signal directed toward Vienna is the direct consequence of all that the socialist countries consider to be the reason for cooperation and for the integration of their economic resources. It is obvious that peaceful circumstances are necessary for the socialist countries to use their economic potentials to serve the well-being of their peoples, and to implement their plans for constructing society and developing the economy.

## Moscow CEMA Meeting Reviewed

AU181349 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 12 Nov 86 p 1

[Article by Jozef Martin: "Ozone"]

[Excerpts] The timing of the working meeting held this week in Moscow made the event important and placed it at the summit of world politics. This is because most specifically, it provided an opportunity for Mikhail Gorbachev to directly inform the assembled leaders of the socialist countries for the first time about the disarmament talks and the change in Washington's behavior following the Reykjavik meeting. It appears that the Soviet leadership wants to emphasize information more than in the past, and that it pays attention not only to transmitting the true contents of statements, but also to the pressure of time.

The other aspect of the meeting is not directly connected with any particular event but rather with a process and a demand that are easy to describe but difficult to achieve -- namely, the comprehensive demands of modern production. Each of the CEMA member states is currently occupied with modernizing its economy in one form of another. The unprecedentedly fierce competition in the world economy has to be faced by restructuring or overcoming the old systems of economic production, and by opening a new path to more intensive progress able to make use of scientific achievements. This enormous task requires a lot of discussion, because the economic affairs of member-states, characterized by a framework of general rules, are also characterized by various differences. As Janos Kadar said in a recent interview, the member states are approaching and solving the problems they encounter during progress by relying on their traditions and their own peculiarities. What they have is almost like a quarry of experience; more importantly, all states may use this information while they are also able to increase collective wisdom. In other words, the way to arrive at a more modern economy is not a single and universal recipe. It is a way whose lessons can be found everywhere.

With its thorough and critical analysis, the Moscow working meeting was intended to help the CEMA member-states considerably ease their domestic problems and enable them to stand firmly on the rocky road of the world economy by improving their various mechanisms.

The dynamic Soviet foreign policy is formed by various efforts for reform. It is no longer a question of how to formulate a strategy for acceleration, but how to make the actual efforts for change -- connecting them with certain individual areas and the entire system of political institutions -- penetrate reality and change the often rigid structures, even in the face of opposition. This way of thinking can already be seen in our foreign policy. Even before Reykjavik, the general secretary of the CPSU had said that it was necessary today to reinterpret international relations. In the capital of Iceland the Soviet leadership put on the table its unprecedented, radical arms reduction proposals, the most far-reaching compromises, in the hope that the United States would confine its space program to laboratory research. This was not the case, and what is more, the arms reduction situation has changed for the worse since then. A Soviet Foreign Ministry press conference is a rare event in Moscow, but Eduard Shevardnadze used that opportunity to inform the world about the Soviet position, according to which Washington wants to break up and and block the way to the Reykjavik package, and this is what happened at the Vienna talks. [passage omitted]

What made the Americans change their behavior and why did Washington "dance backward" from the Reykjavik package in Vienna? We need time to answer this question, and also, it will only later be possible to find out whether the American behavior is based on temporary economic advantages or longer-term considerations. One important point was emphasized by the Soviet foreign minister when he said that people in several European countries were almost "frightened" by the previously urged "zero option." [passage omitted]

This is a touchy problem that deeply affects security interests. Therefore, sober calmness is necessary, because the doors have not been slammed shut and the delegations are continuing their negotiations in Geneva. [passage omitted] Of course, arms reduction is a long-term and not a tactical program. Some scientists say that the layer of ozone around our Earth is growing thinner, not only above the Antarctic, but also, for instance, above Switzerland and Norway. And yet, this is a real protective shield, in contrast to the "Strategic Defense Initiative." There is no life without ozone, and clear air is also necessary for political affairs in our world.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH SFRY

LD171057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0926 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, 17 Nov (TANJUG) -- Current trade, cooperation in power engineering and long-term industrial cooperation were the main topics of the Yugoslav-Hungarian economic talks which have just ended. The Yugoslav delegation was led by Egon Padovan, a member of the FEC and co-president of the mixed committee for economic cooperation between the two countries. During the 3-day stay in Budapest he had meetings with Istvan Hetenyi, the minister of finance, Peter Veress, the minister of foreign trade, and Matyas Timar, president of the Hungarian National Bank. Padovan was also received by Jozsef Marjai, a deputy premier.

Also present at the talks was Milovan Zidar, ambassador of the SFRY in Budapest.

TALKS HELD REGARDING COOPERATION WITH CSSR

LD182046 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 18 (MTI) -- The regional development standing working committee of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Economic and Technological-Scientific Cooperation Commission is holding its 18th session in Salgotarjan, northern Hungary. The Hungarian delegation to the session that began Tuesday is headed by Antal Jantner, deputy minister of construction and urban development and the Czechoslovak delegation is led by Jan Ferianc, deputy chairman of the Slovak State Planning Commission.

The working committee examined the results of development in border regions and settlements.

In the next few days intensification of cooperation regarding tourism, environment protection, cooperation between planning institutes and topical issues of regional development will be discussed.

## Ministers Discuss Trade

LD182030 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 18 (MTI) -- In Budapest Tuesday Hungarian Home Trade Minister Zoltan Juhar and Minister of Commerce of the Slovak Socialist Republic Jaroslav Zelko held talks on advancing Hungarian-Czechoslovak trade cooperation and exchanged opinions on trade policies of the two countries.

## KADAR GREETS LPRP'S KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN

LD171422 Budapest MTI in English 1350 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 17 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has greeted in a telegram Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, on the occasion of his re-election.

## LEADERS CONGRATULATE NEW MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT

AU111219 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Nov 86 p 8

[Text] Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, greeted in a telegram Joaquim Alberto Chissano on the occasion of his election as chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

## BRIEFS

CUBAN ATTORNEY GENERAL VISIT -- Budapest, November 17 (MTI) -- The delegation of Cuban prosecuters headed by Dr. Ramon de la Cruz Ochoa, attorney general of the Republic of Cuba that visited Hungary on invitation of Dr. Karoly Szijarto, Hungarian attorney general, has left Budapest. Delegates studied the Hungarian legal system, topical issues of legal life, and the structure, operation and working methods. In order to advance working relations the two attorney generals signed a cooperation agreement. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 17 Nov 86 LD]

NEW REMOTE-CONTROL TRANSMITTER -- A new remote-control transmitter in the Mecsek foothills [southwest Hungary] is the first in Hungary to beam two radio programs simultaneously. The 60 million forint transmitter was built near Pecs, at Kozarmisleny. The 115-meter mast is a mast-radiator -- that is, it does not have a separate antenna, but the steel structure itself transmits, in the medium-wave bandwidth, the programs of Radio Petoefi [Budapest Radio Two] and Radio Pecs to southern Transdanubia. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 16 Nov 86 LD]

PRON DELEGATION -- Budapest, November 14 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Polish Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), headed by Deputy Chairman Andrzej Elbanowski, deputy president of the Social Association of Polish Lay Catholics, visited Hungary from November 10 to 14 at the invitation of the Patriotic People's Front. The delegation studied issues concerning the relation of the state and the Roman Catholic church. The delegation held talks with representatives of the Patriotic People's Front, the State Office for Church Affairs, and the Roman Catholic Church. The delegation met Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the PPF National Council. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1949 GMT 14 Nov 86 LD]

## WOJCIK DISCUSSES TRADE PROTOCOL IN IRAN

LD181756 Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 18 -- Poland's Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik and Iranian Minister of Commerce Hassan 'Abedi Ja'fari presided over the debates of the first session of the Polish-Iranian ministerial committee for trade and economic cooperation in Tehran.

The two sides confirmed their interest in expanding exchange of commodities and broadening the economic cooperation mainly in the power industry, iron and non-ferrous metallurgy, chemistry, shipping and food storage.

According to the protocol, the sides aimed at the growth of mutual commodity exchange to reach some 200 million dollars next year. Poland will supply Iran with machine tools, machines and equipment for mining industry and metallurgy, building machines, metallurgic products and chemicals. Polish imports from Iran will cover mainly oil and non-ferrous ores.

## ORZECHOWSKI VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF VISIT TO JAPAN

LD181459 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 18 -- Before his departure for Japan, Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski made the following statement for PAP:

I am leaving for an official visit to Japan at the invitation from Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari. We met recently in New York on the occasion of the 41st U.S. General Assembly session.

We attach great importance to the visit. For us, Japan is a very important partner with which we want to expand cooperation because of its economic, scientific and technical potential, the role played in the international arena and long-term traditions of mutual relations.

After the period of certain weakening in the early 1980s, a clear enlivenment has now been noted also in the political dialogue between our countries. The 1985 visit to Poland by Japan's former foreign minister Shintaro Abe ended the process of normalization of Polish-Japanese contacts on the political plane. Contacts are developing between both parliaments and Foreign Ministries, and on other planes as well.

The visit will be an opportunity to continue dialogue between the governments of both countries, to exchange assessments and views on the most important problems of the contemporary world, peace and disarmament for one, and to brief each other on regional problems in Europe, Asia and the Pacific.

I intend to review the state of bilateral relations and to discuss prospects and lines for their accelerated development, chiefly in economic cooperation, and financial and credit relations, to which we attach particular importance.

I also plan to present the process of changes taking place in Poland, particularly in economy, an area of interest to Japanese economic and financial circles. The programme of the visit envisages such meetings.

We expect the visit to Japan and talks with Tadashi Kuranari and other Japanese politicians to provide a stimulus to speed up the development of bilateral relations on all planes of mutual interest. I expect them to contribute to the broadening of cooperation of both states in the international arena, aimed at peace, security, detente and cooperation.

BARCIKOWSKI HOSTS DINNER FOR ITALY'S PERTINI

LD182251 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 18 -- Alessandro Pertini, outstanding Italian statesman, president of the Italian republic in the years 1978-1985 and now its senator-for-life, arrived in Poland today at the invitation from the rector and senate of Warsaw University to receive a honoris causa doctorate. The schedule of the visit also includes meetings with representatives of the state authorities.

At Warsaw Airport the guest was greeted by Warsaw University Rector Grzegorz Bialkowski, accompanied by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Olechowski and Vice-Minister of Science and Higher Education Czeslaw Krolikowski.

In the afternoon the former president of Italy called on Sejm (Poland's parliament) Speaker Roman Malinowski who informed the guest about the role played by the Sejm in the process of socio-political transformations taking place in Poland.

The Sejm speaker spoke highly of the invigorating Polish-Italian contacts, an expression of which is the current visit of Alessandro Pertini, an outstanding statesman and politician.

The sides expressed mutual will to invigorate the European political dialogue and to strengthen cooperation and security including economic, technological and ecological security which is at the root of the peaceful future of the world.

The sides pointed to the importance of the development of Polish-Italian relations in solving European problems.

Alessandro Pertini said he had been impressed by the positive transformations taking place in Poland and the major role played in this respect by the Sejm.

The talk passed in a very cordial, friendly atmosphere.

In the evening Deputy President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski gave a dinner in honour of the distinguished guest.

PROFESSOR CRITICIZED FOR SUPPORTING HESS RELEASE

LD182228 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Bonn, Nov. 18 -- Demands are being heard in the FRG to free Rudolf Hess, sentenced by the Nuremberg tribunal to life imprisonment for crimes against peace. [as received]

A neo-Nazist organization called "community of assistance in Rudolf Hess' release" brings up the topic daily. FRG's President Richard von Weizsaecker and Chencellor Helmut Kohl justify the appeal calling for the release of the former deputy to Hitler using the need to show humanitarianism.

The argument of humanitarianism is nothing new. The need for humanitarianism was used to justify early releases, sometimes even after a few months, of the perpetrators of mass murder, or to drop penal proceedings due to "health reasons." Such humanitarianism signifies nothing else but disrespect for the victims.

In the case of Hess we are dealing with a man who contributed significantly to the barbarity of the Nazi system, a man who for many years built the NSDAP and co-founded its criminal ideology. This is a man who did not show the slightest repentance before the tribunal, calling Hitler "the greatest man which my nation bore in its thousand-year history."

That is why it is strange that the chorus of voices calling for the release of Hess, who symbolizes Nazism and its genocide, has been joined by the voice of a Pole, Prof. Wladyslaw Bartoszewski

PUWP CC FOCUSES ON CEMA DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES

LD182235 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 18 -- The PUSP CC Political Bureau today acquainted itself with a report on the course and results of the Moscow meeting of the first and general secretaries of the central committees of the parties of CMEA-member countries.

It heard a report on the participation of the Polish delegation in the 42nd session of the CMEA.

The political bureau outlined the programmatic and organizational provisions of the 3rd plenum of the PUWP CC. It acquainted itself with the state of preparations for the consultative campaign concerning the second stage of the economic reform.

The bureau discussed the results of the introduction of the economic reform in state farming enterprises and assessed the system of additional training for managerial cadres in agriculture.

URBAN DISCUSSES JARUZELSKI MOSCOW VISIT WITH PRESS

LD181954 Warsaw PAP in English 1856 GMT 18 Nov 86

[By Andrzej Klosinski, Jerzy Redlich]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 18 -- The Jaruzelski-Gorbachev meeting in Moscow -- in advance of the second assembly of trade unions -- issues of the government draft amendments to economic laws -- the consequences of the Mazout leak in Czechoslovakia -- these were the key topics touched upon during today's press conference held by Government Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban.

On Jaruzleski-Gorbachev Meeting [subhead]

At the outset of the conference Minister Urban commented on the recent meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Wojciech Jaruzelski which took place during the Moscow summit, saying:

"The direction of the internal policies of socialist countries, which has been adopted and determined at the congresses of the PUWP, CPSU and other parties, constitutes the best proof of the peace policy of our countries.

"Our engagement in the cause of economic development, the modernization of technology, perfecting economic mechanisms, deepening and improving democracy is not complementary with the policy aimed at armaments and confrontation. It legitimizes, on the other hand, the authenticity of the efforts for peace, detente and disarmament. These goals are coherent with the mainstream of the internal policies of socialist countries."

"Poland is in a mainstream of internal transformations which are organically tied with peaceful international policies. The Moscow summit served the tying of the efforts of socialist countries in the striving for detente and disarmament and the modernization of production methods, products and relations. The meeting served the invigoration of cooperation in this field.

"Bilateral Polish-Soviet relations have reached a very high level of trust, mutual respect and understanding. These are the grounds on which cooperation is expanding dynamically. There is full concordance of views on all issues between the authorities of Poland and the Soviet Union and between the leaders of both countries. The tone and atmosphere stemming from this concordance characterized, as I have learned, the Gorbachev-Jaruzelski talk."

In advance of the 2nd Assembly of Trade Unions [subhead]

The government spokesman referred to the upcoming 2nd national assembly of trade unions by saying that it would be a significant event in Poland's life, to which the government is looking forward with great interest. The Government is also awaiting the union's position on many issues now being discussed by the union movement and the government.

Jerzy Urban reported on the outcome of a NIK (supreme board of control) investigation into whether managements of work establishments were respecting the provision of the trade unions law. The investigation covered three consecutive years, and the analysis of the obtained data shows that the law-prescribed rights of the unions are being respected in an increasing way. This particularly applies to motions concerning the pay systems, welfare problems, and postulates tabled by social inspectors of labour.

Commenting on these data the spokesman said: "Thus, there emerged a natural habit of cooperation between administration and trade unions, of their being recognized as a partner whose opinion is to be considered. On the one hand this testifies to a progressing political stability, on the other, to the consolidation of the rule of law in this crucial field of difficult cooperation between the union movement and managements of enterprises."

On Consultative Council at Council of State [subhead]

Replying to questions concerning the formation of the Consultative Council attached to the Council of State, the government spokesman stated that the number of people forming the council could not be envisaged at the moment, though its provisions hold that it should not be a too numerous body so that its debates can be substantial and lead to the search for compromise. The spokesman added that the formation of analogous councils on voivodship levels was also foreseen but that this was a matter of a more distant future, to follow an accumulation of experience on the work of the national council.

Referring to the refusal of the Warsaw-based club of Catholic intellecturals to be represented in the Consultative Council Jerzy Urban noted that the council was not conceived as a representation of institutions but of respective people, invited by name. Thus, the resolution of the Warsaw-based club of Catholic intellectuals in no way strikes at the concept of the Consultative Council and is not contradictory to the intentions of state authorities. Besides, the discussion in the club showed a diversification of stands. This is beneficial because it serves a search for tangential points with those people who show political realism and a real will for dialogue, stated Minister Ruban.

He described as false the reports of the French mass media alleging that the Catholic Church in Poland spoke out against the Consultative Council. "I know of no such statements made by leading factors of the church. On the other hand, I know of numerous statements made by high-ranking representatives of the Polish clergy about the need of national agreement," said the spokesman.

On Government Draft Amendments to Economic Laws [subhead]

Referring to the critical assessment of the government draft amendments to some economic laws made by Sejm advisors and the commission for economic reform one of the Western correspondents asked about the possible consequences of this face for the government.

Ministry Jerzy Urban replied that the said criticism was a normal, democratic procedure for legislative work. Different points of view and interests clash which leads to the elaboration of optimal solutions. The suggestion alleging that the government has sustained a failure in this case is wrong. The government is making its own amendments after listening to various opinions. This is not therefore a failure but a victory of the idea of democratic procedures. Such a procedure cannot be the basis for expressing a vote of non-confidence for the government and for personnel changes in its composition.

Asked where the pressure to reject the government drafts was coming from, Jerzy Urban named workers' self-managements and their national conference, the Commission for Economic Reform, Sejm committees, the team of Sejm experts and the economic council attached to the government which is headed by Prof Czeslaw Bobrowski.

Consequences For Poland Following Mazout Leak in Czechoslovakia [subhead]

Asked about the volume of losses sustained by Poland as a result of the Mazout leak in Czechoslovakia, Minister Urban announced that about 50 tons of Mazout leaked into the Odra River. An energetic action aimed at removing this contamination and lowering the losses was proceeding along, he said. Polish teams of experts show high skills in this action.

The volume of losses has not been determined thus far. It will be estimated by a commission appointed especially for this purpose. The spokesman noted on this occasion that the system of information and cooperation in the event of extraordinary threats on an inter-state scale was imperfect.

Asked whether financial insurance was expected to be introduced within the framework of the CMEA in the event of ecological catastrophes exceeding state borders in their consequences, Minister Urban recalled that in 1984 Poland has made the initiative to include such a clause in the convention on preserving clean water resources. Thus far, however, such an agreement has not been signed, stated Urban.

Lowering Material-Consumption -- A Must [subhead]

Asked whether the government agreed with the expertise carried out by representatives of the World Bank to the effect that the Polish economy was excessively material- and energy-consumptive, Urban replied that although the Polish side could differ with the experts from the World Bank as to the scale of the phenomenon, it was, nonetheless, concordant with them as regards the key matter: Restructuring the economy and lowering material-consumption as a must. That is why this task constitutes the main element of the economic programme of the government, Urban said.

Prospects For Polish Penclub Chapter [subhead]

Asked about the possibilities for the Polish chapter of the penclub to resume normal activities, Jerzy Urban said that at present agreement was sought as to the terms of convening a general assembly of the members of the penclub which would elect a new board which would represent the various orientations existing within the penclub.

On Cardinal Gulbinowicz's Visit to "POLISH POST" in London [subhead]

Asked to comment on the meeting of Cardinal Gulbinowicz with representatives of the so-called emigration government at the "POLISH POST" in London, Minister Urban said:

"Subversive radio stations have indeed announced that the Polonian guests invited to the meeting with Cardinal Gulbinowicz at the "POLISH POST" in London included the so-called president and premier of Poland and other members of the cabinet of wax figures. The Western press continuously underscores that the church in Poland is a great force, a powerhouse. It is strange, therefore, that its representative seeks the support of so antique people -- historical memorabilia from long past times. I do not, however, know what Cardinal Gulbinowicz spoke about with these ancient people who amuse themselves by bestowing titles and orders upon one another. Did he, following his talks with the authorities of Wroclaw, seek their assistance in solving the social problems of the faithful from the Wroclaw diocese? Did he perhaps ask for permission to construct new churches? Or did he asume that sometime in the future they will ride in on white horses into Wroclaw which, by the way, worthwhile to sit also on the other chair for a while?

"It is difficult for me to explain such exotic behaviour," concluded Minister Urban.

ECONOMIC REFORM COMMISSION DEBATES DRAFT LAWS

LD180013 Warsaw PAP in English 2230 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 17 — With the draft amendments to laws on the functioning of socialized economy and draft law on innovation-producing units serving as the background, the Commission for Economic Reform discussed today problems of the second stage of the reform, its social base, relations between legal bases of the reform and its practical functioning, relations between the economic system and reality of the economic policy.

The commission's chairman, Premier Zbigniew Messner said in his opening statement that the 10th PUWP Congress confirmed the will to continue the principal line of the reform and implement its 2nd stage.

In many fields, changes made as part of the reform are insufficient and differ from its original assumptions. First of all, satisfactory progress in efficiency of management has not been made. This was due to such objective factors as indebtedness, lack of economic balance, and insufficient supplies of raw and other materials. Yet, equally important was the influence of subjective factors, many a time ensuing from such attitudes as low productivity, bad organization of work, claim-oriented approach of economic organizations and individuals.

The next stage of the reform should bring about the consolidation of its mechanisms, the premier said. It becomes necessary to make the parameters of enterprises' operation more realistic, to more broadly apply economic pressure, to eliminate unprofitable or inefficient economic units. It is also important to consolidate the responsibility of the managerial staff. Faster should be the restructuring of organizational structures so that they match efficiency requirements.

First Deputy Head of the Planning Commission Franciszek Kubiczek presented a bill amending eleven laws governing the working of the economy to adjust legislation to the conditions of implementation of the national socio-economic plan for the 1986-90 and the Central Annual Plan for 1987.

Vice-Minister at the Technological Progress and Applications Authority Adam Graczynski acquainted the commission with the bill on innovation-producing units, designed to boost application of new advanced technology, especially domestic inventions and technological improvements, and promote scientific, technological and organizational achievements.

The bill provides for six different economic incentives for socialized innovation-producing units. Private establishments, which under the bill are also allowed to operate as innovation-producing units, would benefit from income tax reliefs. Authors of innovations are also to obtain financial gratification.

If it becomes law, the bill should prompt formation of numerous establishments working solely on innovations.

Many of the proposed amendments aroused controversies, for instance over a regulation governing the course of action to be taken by the general manager seeking to disobey a resolution by worker council if its implementation might threaten the company with bankruptcy.

The idea of establishing innovation-producing units and the very fact of a bill on the issue won a positive opinion.

Addressing the commission, Chief Government Planner Manfred Gorywoda said changes in the reform's rules could not be seen as the latter's second phase.

Gorywoda added he shared the view that the second phase would be the question not of new legal regulations, but of more effective application of all the mechanisms of the reform, with disciplined wages being of chief importance.

Summing up the debate, Premier Zbigniew Messner said the majority of speakers favoured selective evaluation of the draft amendments to some of the economic acts, which suggested that legal modifications which are indispensable to streamline the economy should be corrected to include the conclusions from the meeting and sent to the Parliament.

Discussing some aspects of the second phase of the economic reform, Messner noted that bitterness over the many obstacles gave rise to varying opinions on the reform's hitherto performance and future projects.

He rejected a view that the government obstructed practical introduction of the theoretical model of the reform, terming such thinking as "not only wrong, but unjust."

"We do not deny that the pace of economic changes is slow, considering the needs and expectations, but whatever the delays, the area of reformatory activity is steadily expanding. This is confirmed by the will to carry out the second phase of the reform."

MIODOWICZ SEES NO PLACE FOR RIVAL TRADE UNIONS

AU140830 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 8 Nov 86 p 2

[From the press review]

[Text] Krakow ECHO KRAKOWA on 23 October published a speech made by Alfred Miodowicz, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the National Trade Union Accord, at the PZPR accountability-election conference in the Lenin foundry. Here is an excerpt from it:

"There are 26,000 trade union organizations in plants and 132 trade union federations. These organizations have their own statutes, and federations can give them no orders. Nor can the National Trade Union Accord give any orders to federations. This is precisely trade union pluralism. But if someone shculd propose that two trade union organizations be set up within a single plan, then our answer is a resolute no! Our experience in this matter in 1980-81 is bad. Two trade union organizations in a plant would mean that the work force is divided and that there is a fight to recruit members and not to promote the interests of workers and the plant. You are cordially invited to join trade unions, stand for election, and present clever ideas...."

## RCP POLITICAL BODY DISCUSSES MOSCOW CEMA SUMMIT

AU181833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1710 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18-11-1986 -- November 18, a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP was held under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu read an account of the working meeting of leaders of Communist and worker parties of the CMEA-member socialist countries, held in moscow on November 10 and 11.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the activity deployed by the RCP general secretary at the meeting, of how he set forth in a principled way Socialist Romania's stand on mighty important questions that had been debated. Endorsing these stands, the Executive Political Committee pointed out that President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity in Moscow met the fundamental interests of the Romanian people, of the socialist development of the country, fully agreed to the RCP 13th congress resolutions, to the policy pursued by the RCP and the Romanian state of broad collaboration with the socialist countries, with all the states of the world, on the basis of the principles of equality of right, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in home affairs and mutual advantage.

The Executive Political Committee underscored that the working meeting of leaders of communist and worker parties had been a fine opportunity to exchange views on important matters related to the further development and improvement of the collaboration of the participating countries, the ways and means to turn to better account the large opportunities offered by the socialist system, in the interests of the socio-economic progress in each country, of the rise in the standard of living of their peoples, of the enhancement of the might and prestige of socialism the world over.

The executive political committee brought to the fore the importance of the exchange of views on current issues in the international political situation; it had been stressed that all socialist countries, all progressive forces, all peoples should step up their actions to halt the arms race, to pass on to disarmament, to remove nuclear and conventional arms, to safeguard international peace and security.

The Executive Political Committee also expressed the Romanian Communist Party's and socialist Romania's resolve to further make their contribution to the development of the collaboration with the socialist countries, with all the states whatever their social system, to the steady promotion of the policy of disarmament, detente, collaboration and peace throughout the world.

### Views CSCE Document

AU181845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/11/1986 -- Meeting on November 18 under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP looked into the measures proposed for Romania's participation in the fulfillment of the document of the Stockholm conference.

While approving unanimously the proposed measures the Executive Political Committee expressed Romania's resolve to militate consistently for the application of the stipulations and understandings agreed upon during the Stockholm conference, that contribute to enhancing confidence and understanding in the European continent and also create favorable premises for the materialization of further actions along the path of disarmament, security and peace, and of improving the political climate in Europe and throughout the world.

Highlighting Romania's active role in the preparation, progress and successful conclusion of the first stage of Stockholm conference -- which has proved, through its results, that adequate agreements can be reached when on either side actions is taken on this line -- the Executive Political Committee issued the indication that further action be taken so that Romania may make a constructive contribution to the proper progress of the new stage of the conference -- in Vienna -- devoted to disarmament and strengthening security and cooperation in Europe.

Continuing its meeting with the Executive Political Commmittee debated and approved measures for the materialization of Romania's decision to cut by five percent its arms, military troops and spending, an action on which the Romanian people is to express its will during the November twenty-three referendum.

DIPLOMAT ACCUSED OF SPYING PHONES SWISS RADIO

AU171659 Paris AFP in English 1655 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Geneva, Nov 17 (AFP) -- Romanian diplomat Liviu Bota, held in Bucharest and accused by his government of spying, told Swiss Radio in a telephone interview Monday he still considered himself the head of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR).

Mr. Bota, who has not been at his office in Geneva since December, told Radio Suisse Romande in French that he was not under arrest but was "living at home."

He said he left the house every day to check on his situation with the United Nations office in Bucharest.

He said he had been recalled to Bucharest "for consultation" 11 months ago and offered a job with the Romanian foreign ministry.

He said: "The authorities in my country decided I had done enough work for the United Nations and that it was time for me to come back to Romania."

He said he had refused the Bucharest job and still considered himself the director of UNIDIR.

Observers said U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar had rejected his resignation, sent from Bucharest, on the ground that U.N. protocol required that he come to Geneva to resign in person. Mr. Bota's former assistant at UNIDIR, Thierry Hubert, said the Romanian spy allegations were "hardly credible, surprising and belated:. He said: "A few months ago Bucharest announced his appointment as a director at the foreign ministry and now they're accusing him of spying."

The U.N. office in Geneva said Mr. Perez de Cuellar was attempting "discreet diplomacy" to get Mr. Bota back.

DIZDAREVIC'S ROME MEETINGS PRODUCE 'NO PROBLEMS'

LD181648 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Rome, 18 Nov (TANJUG) -- Talks between Raif Dizdarevic, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Giulio Andreotti, the Italian minister of foreign affairs, ended today in Rome. The 2 days of talks demonstrated the readiness of both countries to strengthen broad cooperation and, through concrete agreements, improve the very balanced and diversified economic cooperation.

Raif Dizdareavic's meetings in Rome confirmed the very good state of Yugoslav-Italian relations and the satisfaction of both countries with their development. In yesterday's meeting with the federal secretary, Francesco Cossiga, the president of the republic, accepted an invitation to visit Yugoslavia and this invitation was also accepted by Giulio Andreotti, the minister of foreign affairs.

"The problem with our relations may be -- that there are no problems" Andreotti told Federal Secretary Dizdarevic. Cooperation between the two countries now, in fact, requires a fresh impetus and agreements in order to give it a more lasting quality. Opportunities are present in the new economic incentives introduced in both countries -- the law on foreign investments in Yugoslavia and the significant reduction of the compulsory deposit for joint ventures in Italy.

The two countries agreed that a meeting of Yugoslav and Italian experts be held on Yugoslav participation in the European technological project, Eureka, in the first half of January, right after the meeting of members of this project at the end of December in Stockholm. The two sides also reached agreement on improving economic cooperation in several important fields -- tourism, finance, communications, joint investment and finances. The recent meeting of the mixed committee of the two countries in Belgrade was assessed as very succcessful.

Still remaining unresolved, however, are the questions of the implementation of the Osimo Accords, signed 11 years ago. Italy is obliged to pass a law on the global protection of the Slovene minority in Italy. According to the assessment of Dizdarevic, the adoption of such a law would be a step forward not only in the implementation of the Osimo Accords but it would also be a great contribution to the strengthening of mutual trust. Giulio Andreotti, the minister of foreign affairs, said that the Italian Government would initiate this question again in parliament.

For the Yugoslav part, Raif Dizdarevic said, constructing a road to Italy, which has not been possible due to Yugoslavia's economic difficulties, remains a commitment. Talks on international questions demonstrated the readiness of both countries to cooperate in strengthening security in Europe and the Mediterranean. The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs informed his collocutors of the decisions of the conference of the nonaligned countries in Harare and the results of the mission of the group of nonaligned countries on taking sanctions against South Africa.

## Meets Craxi

LD182218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1734 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Rome, 18 Nov (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic today ended his 2-day official visit to Italy in the course of which he met top-level representatives of Italian political life. According to both sides, the visit has reaffirmed that relations between Yugoslavia and Italy are an example of how two countries with differing traditions, political systems and international status can become good neighbors.

The federal secretary's talks in Rome ended with a meeting with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi which lasted for an hour and a half. These talks covered the most important issues of international relations and cooperation between the two countries both in Europe and in the Mediterranean region, in particular. Prime Minister Craxi reiterated Italy's readiness to expand economic cooperation with Yugoslavia. Craxi also extended an invitation to Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to visit Italy.

"I am very pleased with the talks in Rome which reconfirmed the friendship between Yugoslavia and Italy and during which we agreed to expand cooperation significantly in the economic and political spheres," the federal secretary said at a news conference in Rome at the end of his visit.

Raif Dizdarevic also said that very good relations between Italy and Yugoslavia are a factor of stability in the region and further afield. The tasks facing the two countries at the moment is to expand cooperation. To this end we agreed on expanding primarily economic cooperation. This will include increased trade, new joint investments, mixed firms, technological cooperation and increased cooperation between Italy's southern region and the southern region of Yugoslavia, he said.

The obligations which both sides have yet to meet include some of the provisions of the Ossimo accord. For Italy this, above all, means passing a law providing for comprehensive protection of the Slovene minority in Italy. Yugoslavia's obligation implies the construction of the approach roads to Italy.

The talks in Rome, Dizdarevic added, reaffirmed the two sides' common interest in seeing that the rivalry between foreign fleets is not spread into the Adriatic Sea which should remain a sea of peace and understanding.

Raif Dizdarevic also said that he has extended an invitation to President Francesco Cossiga to visit Yugoslavia.

Dizdarevic expressed his particular satisfaction with his talks in the Vatican with Pope John Paul II and with other representatives of the Holy See. The issue of the pope's visit to Yugoslavia was not raised at these meetings, the federal secretary said. However, the invitation remains open and both sides are making efforts to see the visit take place, which would be in the mutual interest. Dizdarevic noted that State Secretary Caseroli, and the secretary of the council for the public affairs of the church, Silvestrini, accepted invitations to visit Yugoslavia.

The federal secretary is expected to leave Italy at about 1700 GMT.

## HASANI PLANS VISIT TO ROMANIA 20-21 NOV

LD181323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1223 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Nov (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, will make an official and friendly visit to neighboring Romania on 20 and 21 November at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Presidents Sinan Hasani and Nicolae Ceausescu will exchange views on the further improvement of good-neighborly cooperation based on the principles of the mutual appreciation of, and respect for, independence and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, thus making a significant contribution to the struggle for strengthening international trust, security, cooperation and peace in the world.

As is well-known, the stances of the two neighboring countries on many international questions are close or identical. In this connection, the conviction is being expressed in Belgrade political circles that the reciprocal understanding and closeness of views will be reflected during [words indistinct] of Romania.

## DAILY INTERVIEWS HASANI ON HARARE SUMMIT

AU141348 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18-19 Oct 86 p 1

[Report on statement by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, at the BORBA offices in Belgrade on 13 October]

[Text] During his recent visit to BORBA, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, addressed the editorial collegium of this work organization and its journalists on the course, results, and scope of the recently concluded eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, where he led the Yugoslav delegation.

President Sinan Hasani recalled that our public has been acquainted with the preparations for, and the course and the results of this summit. Bearing this in mind, he limited himself in his talk to presenting some direct impressions about the work of this important gathering.

Assessing the latest summit of the nonaligned countries as having been very successful, Hasani stressed that several elements contributed to this:

"Even during the preparations for the summit, some thinking had appeared which indicated to us that a number of preliminary consultations have to be taken with the nonaligned countries. We sent our delegations to several countries of the world and received in Yugoslavia representatives of several friendly countries which wished to consult with us, so that some dilemmas about individual questions were cleared up to a considerable extent before our departure for Harare.

"In fact, there existed several questions on which one had to decide before the summit. One had to take steps in good time so that the work of the summit might be directed to an examination of global questions of peace and security, that it might embrace all the hotbeds of crisis, and that it might deal with the question of the economic situation in the world, especially the position of the developing countries.

"It was also significant that the summit should adopt concrete decision on all these questions, and that an agreement be attained on selecting the host of the next summit and the venue of the next ministerial conference which precedes the next highest gathering of the nonaligned countries.

"A great contribution to the success of the summit was made by Zimbabwe with its readiness to prepare respective documents, an analysis of the economic and political situation in the world, and a draft declaration which the gathering was to adopt. I must say that these were indeed documents which fully proceed from the original principles of nonalignment and the principles that are the foundation for the conduct of the Nonaligned Movement."

Increased Responsibility [subhead]

Sinan Hasani also presented his impressions about the marking of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Nonaligned Movement and he stressed that this was not just a jubilee feast but a remembrance of the circumstances that led to the founding of the movement, and a return to the Belgrade Conference of 1961. The preparations for the making of this jubilee, as well as its celebrations in Harare, confirmed the significance of the existence of the movement. Everybody agreed that this world of ours would be different and would be in a more difficult situation had there been no Nonaligned Movement.

"A quarter of a century of the existence of the Nonaligned Movement provided an opportunity, while recalling the founding of the movement, to speak again about Tito and Yugoslavia, and the role they had in the development of the nonaligned policy. Such an approach to the Belgrade Conference helped us a great deal. One spoke about Yugoslavia as a country with great merits, and about Tito as one of the founders of a policy that made a great contribution to peace. Extensive praise that was addressed to us at the same time increased our responsibility and obligations for preserving what has been achieved and not jeopardizing it, and for maintaining the continuity of relations with other countries and the spirit connected with the Belgrade Conference.

Peace Under Black Clouds [subhead]

"The conference proceeded according to the agenda. The work in the plenary session, and in the political and economic committees, confirmed that the summit was up to its task at the time and the moment in the world with all the contradictions that it faces. The conference also confirmed the efforts to show how a way may be found out of the very complex and grave situation in the world, a way that suits the majority of mankind and countries of the world.

"Of course, the struggle for peace was the first and the basic question dealt with by the summit. As we all see now, black clouds are gathering over peace. They come from various bellicose sides, from bloc contests, confrontation, and increasingly dangerous armaments. Peace is particularly endangered by individual interventions and intrusions in other countries.

"Practically every participant in the discussion drew attention to these dangers and searched for solutions and ways out. Calls were made for the need of greater mobilization, vigilance, and resolve in the interest of the unity of the movement. The result of such speeches was that an appeal was issued to the great powers to the effect that they should undertake everything necessary so that one may get out of the present dead end and the most efficient solutions be found for the preservation of peace. I am not sure that this was decisive, but I suppose that it was one of the encouragements that influenced the big powers to quickly arrange the Reykjavik meeting.

"I wish to stress another characteristic of the Harare Summit. It proceeded from an examination of global problems, it arrived at some general positions, but it at once went on to the adoption of specific conclusions on nonaligned actions. In addition to the appeal sent to the superpowers, it examined the situation in southern Africa and adopted a resolution which resolutely denounced apartheid and offered full support to the processes of emanicipation and independence in Namibia and South Africa. It was agreed that a Nonaligned Countries Fund be set up for economic, political, and any other aid to the countries in southern Africa. Likewise, the positions on the Iraqi-Iranian war, I think, correspond more closely to the feelings and requirements of the Nonaligned Movement and the warring parties, as well as to the situation in the world. The essence of these positions is a call for a cessation of hostilities and a peaceful ending of the conflict, regardless of who started it and who continues the war.

"Another decision of Harare -- on strengthening collective actions -- constitutes an innovation in the relations among nonaligned countries. This is the resolution about the attitude of the nonaligned countries toward one of the members in case this member is attacked. Previously, such problems were not solved; they were denounced in principle. Now a further step has been made in this direction. I believe that this decision will soon be further elaborated and will become part of the Nonaligned Movement conduct. I nevertheless think that one of the central questions in Harare was connected with the economic situation in the world and the attitude of the nonaligned countries toward this situation, as well as toward the consequences of the unfavorable economic situation on the several countries and the movement as a whole.

"Speaking about the debts as the greatest burden for the nonaligned and developing countries, some ideas were voiced that they should be simply not recognized and instead canceled. I think that this was an unrealistic attitude; it is impossible to take such a step. The views prevailed, however, that it is always necessary to insist that one should negotiate about the debts and that the existing problems between the creditor and the debtor countries should be solved in this way. It was agreed that a meeting of representatives of the nonaligned countries be convened at which concrete measures would be proposed for mitigating this problem.

"The nonaligned agreed in Harare that the newly formed Standing Committee for Economic Questions at the level of ministers should concern itself in more detail with all the problems that accompany the development of the underdeveloped countries, with North-South relations, as well as with cooperation among the nonaligned countries themselves."

In conclusion of his talk, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, said that our delegation had submitted reports and information about the eighth summit to the SFRY Presidency, the SFRY assembly, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other political organizations. He stressed that the decisions and the conclusions adopted at the summit point out the need for a further affirmation of the nonaligned countries movement, so that it may become an even greater force and exert influence on the adoption of various decisions connected with the democratization of political and economic relations in the world.

Rejection of Terrorism [subhead]

"I think," Hasani said, "that in addition to many tasks that have to be carried out jointly, a special national program of every nonaligned country is needed. We have discussed this and we have agreed that the Federal Executive Council should prepare definite proposals to be adopted by respective organs. At the same time, the LCY, the SAWPY, and other bodies should work out their own programs for the implementation of the Harare summit."

Sinan Hasani then answered several questions:

About Reykjavik: It was not easy, but that meeting nevertheless was a step forward in disarmament deliberations. It nevertheless is a basis for further summit meetings. I would recall on this occasion the position of the nonaligned countries that major agreements cannot be realized without the participation of all the countries, for peace and security are not an exclusive monopoly of the big powers, although they bear great responsibility. The nonaligned countries will, through the United Nations and various other forums and meetings, constantly raise these questions with the force of their political influence and will participate in them.

About the host country of the eighth summit and the new chairman, Mugabe: The way Zimbabwe prepared the eighth summit and the way Mugabe chaired the summit showed that he is loyal to the basic principles of nonalignment. As a person, he is wise, thoughtful, and resolute.

About the European Dimension of nonalignment: A ministerial meeting of the nonaligned and neutral European countries will be held in Brioni shortly. This meeting should prepare viewpoints and the position for the forthcoming CSCE gathering in Vienna. This is very useful and important so that the European security process should run in conformity with the principles set in Helsinki.

About terrorism: For us it is essential that the Nonaligned Movement has rejected all aspects of terrorism, but the struggle of the liberation movements for the independence of their countries should be separated from terrorist acts.

About the economic cooperation of Yugoslavia with the developing countries: We have always encouraged it. I worked in the assembly for a long time and I know that we envisaged this cooperation in every 5-year plan. The present trend is below what we have opted for. The reasons for such a situation also lie in some of our economic shortcomings and the behavior of some of our factors. In the new program of cooperation, we will again bring up this question and will request a change in the situation, proceeding from joint interests and not from some sentimental reasons.

About BORBA: I wish to express my pleasure at being here among you, in a publishing house whose newspaper comes to my home every day; it has been keeping me informed, so to speak, from the first days when I began to take part in political life. BORBA has always been a newspaper that has had and continues to have an important role in informing the Yugoslav public.

## MUZEVIC MEETS WITH GUINEA BISSAU OFFICIAL

LD160011 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1725 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Bissau, November 15 (TANJUG) -- Executive Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Boris Muzevic, who headed the Yugoslav delegation to the 4th Congress of the Partido Africano da Independencia da Guine e Cabo Verde, met here today with member of the PAIGC Political Bureau and Minister of State for Rural Development and Fisheries of Guinea-Bissau Carlos Correia.

During the meeting Correia stressed the very stable longterm links between the LCY and the PAIGC, and said that the people and party of Guinea-Bissau highly value cooperation with the LCY and Yugoslavia.

Correia noted that the excellent political relations between the two parties and countries are not accompanied with an adequate economic cooperation. He also spoke of the basic lines of action by the Guinea-Bissau government and party in the country's economic development in the coming period. Prospects for a broader engagement of Yugoslavia's economy in the programme were also discussed.

Muzevic said he was confident that Yugoslavia would do everything it can to continue helping the economic development of this friendly, nonaligned West African country.

SEYCHELLES EXTERNAL RELATIONS OFFICIAL ARRIVES

LD180858 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] At the invitation of Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, Danielle de Saint-Jorre, state secretary for external relations of the Republic of Seychelles, arrived in Belgrade today on a 3-day visit to our country. In addition to consultative meetings about international issues, which will take place in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, St Jorre will also hold talks on ways to improve cooperation between the two countries in the spheres of economy and tourism.

HASANI RECEIVES NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADORS

New Venezuela Envoy

AU171901 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Nov 86 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- In the Palace of the Federation yesterday Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Milan Vukos, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Republic of Venezuela, before his departure on his new tour of duty.

Ambassador To Thailand

AU171859 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday received Dzon Siroka, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Kingdom of Thailand, before his departure on his new tour of duty.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE APPROVES MILITARY BUDGET

LD182351 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1929 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Nov (TANJUG) -- In accordance with Yugoslavia's social plan for the 1986-90 period, 5.2 percent of the country's national income will be allocated from the federal budget to finance the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] next year. This was said at today's session of the Committee for National Defense of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber, which also endorsed next year's draft budget.

In other words 1,323,712 million dinars or 36.6 percent more than last year will be spent financing the requirements of the JNA. The increase corresponds to the national income projections drawn up by the Federal Social Planning Institute.

The delegates to the committee were also informed about the JNA's program of tasks and its financial plan. According to Major General Nikola Cubra, a considerable share of the amount allocated will be used to finance the JNA's technical and equipment modernization. The living standard of conscripts is expected to remain at this year's level while the standard of living of the army's permanent personnel will be adjusted on the basis of economic trends in the country.

The committee also discussed and endorsed the next year's program of its own work and that of the Federal Chamber.

MACEDONIAN LC TO DISCUSS MULTINATIONAL AREAS

LD182100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1253 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Summary] Gostivar, 18 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Macedonian LC Central Committee has prepared a report on the current situation on Gostivar municipality which is to be discussed at the Presidium's session on 20 November. According to figures contained in the document, in the 1981-85 period there were 587 cases of Macedonians selling land to people of Albanian nationality at very high prices, while the proportion of Albanian population is increasing as a result of the emigration to Turkey of people of Turkish nationality.

"At its next session the Macedonian LC Central Committee will focus particular attention on the situation in the nationally mixed municipalities of Gostivar, Kicevo, and Tetovo. Interest will certainly be aroused by the opinions prevailing in municipal LC committees and other sociopolitical organizations in that the hostile activities in the region are, undoubtedly, evidence of collaboration between some holders of sociopolitical offices, a section of educational workers, and young people in these municipalities.

"These views were borne out by the findings of an investigation into the case of an irredentist's funeral in the village of Raven which resulted in several expulsions from the LC and other party punishments. Those expelled in the Gostivar municipality include a member of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation and a secretary of an LC basic organization. In the case of Milaim Fejzi and Azem Zulficari, member of the inner Macedonian party leadership and delegate in the SFRY Assembly respectively, the Presidium of the Macedonian LC proposes ideopolitical measures and dismissal from those functions."

GENERAL KOSTA NADJ DIES IN BELGRADE AT 75

AU181329 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade -- Kosta Nadj, people's hero, general of the army, and member of the Council of the Federation, has died at the Military-Medical Academy. Kosta Nadj was born in Petrovaradin in 1911. He was a Spanish Civil War veteran, a prominent war commander, and a postwar military leader. He was decorated with many domestic and foreign and war and peace-time decorations.